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## COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE MEW NATIONAL EXA does not hold itself respon correspondents. Wel

### Letter from Paris.

PARIS, May 7, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era. Thanks to the energetic spirit of Deputy of Guadalupe, Melvil-Bloncourt, the ter of Public Instruction, Mr. Jules Simon, has given orders to establish libraries in all the principal towns of Guadalupe, and has actually forwarded through the Ministry of Marine the first installment necessary for ounding the same, in the shape of some of the most valuable works on record, as the following translation of an extract from the Journal d' Outre-mer, of the 2d inst., will show : "By an order of the Minister of Public In-

been denated to all the Communes of that colony. Previously, by an order of the 27th of last December, M. Melvil-Bloncourt had obtained from the Minister of Public Instruction a grant of books for Public Instruc-tion a grant of books for Grand-Bourg-tie-Murie-Galante, and for the towns of Basse-Terre and of Pointe-à-Pitre. He has just ob-tained, by an order dated April 224, a new grant of books for these two last-mentioned becalities. grant of books for these two last-mentioned localities. Among these works figure the Ancient Monuments of Mexico and Fucatan, by M. de Waldeck, (a folio album with descriptive text.) the Froano Manuscript, and Studies on the Graphic System and Language of the Mayas, by-the learned Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg, member of the Mexican Scientific Commission, (two large volumes in quarto.) Commission, (two large volumes in quarto.)
These works are of the first importance; and
the last-mentioned was published by order of

the Government.
"Through the kind attentions of M. Edward c, Chief of the Bureau of Scholastic Li-in the Department of Public Instruction, twenty-six packages, containing the books donated to the Communes named above. books donated to the Communes named above, were transmitted, last week, to the Depart-ment of the Marine, in order to be forwarded to Guadalupe. The remaining packages for Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre will speedily follow them?

This concession is one of vast importance and one, too, of which the Honorable Deputy has just reasons to be proud, more especially as it has been obtained entirely through his perseverance and unaided efforts.

Duplicate copies of the Ancient Monuments of Mexico and Yucatan, together with some very rare and curious manuscripts were preed to Mr. Bloncourt by the Minister of Public Instruction. I had an opportunity of perusing these reproductions of the remains of a high state of civilization that is supposed to have existed many centuries on our continent, long before its discovery by Christopher mbus, and must confess that they were to me the most curious, certainly the most edifying, subjects I have ever scanned

It was the intention of Mr. Bloncourt to ave organized a subscription bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires which occurred in Guadalupe, and he had been actually promised the use of the Grand Opera; but, through jealousy and ill-will on the part of some of his colleagues, at what they considered an excess of favoritism towards the Mulatto Representative of Guadalupe, the benevolent project had to be abandoned, much to the regret of those for whose benefit

The following article, translated from the Journal d'Outre-Mer, of March 2, 1872, will explain, in a measure, some of the difficulties tered by Deputy Bloncourt:

"An item, which we copy, appeared in a recent issue of the Courrier de France, and gave rise to the subjoined communication, as well as to the editorial response thereto. "The subscription ball which was to have taken place at the Opera House, for the benefit of the sufferers by the conflagration in Pointe-à-Pitre, has been indefinitely post-

"M. Melvil-Bloncourt, the deputy from Guadalupe, and the getter-up of the affair, cannot succeed, neither in finding the requi-site committees, nor in disposing of a suffi-cient number of tickets.

"The reason is that, to represent the good little blacks of that locality, is not sufficient to justify a claim upon the sympathy of the Creoles of Paris."

"To the Editor of the Courrier de France.

"PARIS, April 19, 1872. "PARIS, April 19, 1872.

"Mr. EDITOR: In your paper of to-day you announce that the ball which was to have taken place at the Opera House for the benefit of the sufferers by the conflagration in Pointe-à-Pitre, has been indefinitely postponed, and you attribute this postponement to the difficulty I experience in finding the requisite committees and in disposing of a sufficient number of tickets. In that announcement there are as many errors as there number of tickets. In that announcement there are as many errors as there are words. The truth of the matter is this: At a meeting held on the 15th of February, and presided over by the Minister of the Marine and of the Colonies, our subscription committee felt it to be its duty to decide that, in consideration of the public grief of France, the charity ball which I had proposed, ought not to take place. But the committee adonted the second part of my posed, ought not to take place. But the committee adopted the second part of my proposition—that of a lottery of objects of art in favor of the unfortunate inhabitants of

art in favor of the unfortunate inhabitants of Pointe-à-Pitre; and the sub-committee, of which I am one of the members, is charged with arranging the details so as to make it a success. It is very strange that this decision, published in many newspapers of the 16th or 17th of February, and known in Guadalupe more than a month ago, should have escaped the notice of the Courrier de France, always so well informed.

"As to the distinction which you make between the 'good little blacks' and the 'Creoles of Paris,' I do not very well comprehend it; for the 'Creoles of Paris' are made up as well of 'good little blacks' as of 'good little whites.' But let us say no more of these trivialities. As the Deputy of Guadalupe, I represent all the citizens of that of these trivialities. As the Deputy of Guadalupe, I represent all the citizens of that Colony without distinction zen,' a reasonable being, is of no color, no more than genius is (as Madame de Staël has well said) of no sex.

# NEW NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1872.

receeded to the office of the Journal and composed as it is of a competent corps of men called the delinquent to an account in no very mild terms

VOL. III.-NO. 21.)

DAVID T. S. FULLER, Paris.

#### Sumner School Building.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

Leaving the Executive Mansion after ar interview with the present incumbent of the Presidential chair in laconic periods concerning the vital interests of the nation, we wend our way through Lafayette Square amid its evergreens and along its winding paths and artistic plats of grass until we enter 16th street, when our eyes behold one of the most magnificent public edifices in the city, situated on the corner of 17th and L streets On inquiry we are told this building is to be known as Sumner School, being erected in honor of the country's patriot, and in esteen and deep gratitude for the indefatigable labors of him who is the unswerving friend of the oppressed race in this country and the By an order of the minister of Public In-struction, dated April 12th, and made at the request of M. Melvil-Bloncourt, Deputy of Guadalupe, several collections of works, in-tended to serve as a basis of libraries, have he has sought to establish in the practice of the nation and in the hearts of its legislators.

This school, we learn, is the outgrowth of recessity and the realized condition of the schools in which all children were taught. Two members of the Board of Trustees for olored schools, Messrs. Wormley and Syphax, became convinced, soon after their en rance upon their labors, that the miserable places in which colored children were then taught were not a means of improving their inmates intellectually, morally, nor physically; but to the contrary, they were a seeming badge of a past life of servitude They resolved henceforth, that as opportunity offered itself, they would cause to be pulled down these buildings, disgraceful to the city and injurious to the children; and in their stead erect buildings in conformity with the spirit of the time and in harmony with the principle of equality, which was to be the foundation-stone of each and every one of such buildings during their term as guardians of the interests and promoters of the welfare of a young but inseperable portion of the great Republic. This was met with object tions from a quarter in the board, whose earliest principles have been, that the negro has no rights nor privileges which should be enjoyed in common or equal with the white man. The motto here is "let well enough

good enough At this time the board lost a valuable member in the person of Mr. Syphax, whose time had expired, but whose heart is to-day yet pulsating in the spirit of advancement in every degree and shape for the uplifting of a once down-trodden race.

alone," the present schools for negroes are

But the indomitable spirit of a young and vigorous member in the person of Mr. Wm. H. Wormley was not to be allayed by such futile objections against a principle of right and equality. He was not to be hoodwinked. and so not see that the objection was a blow at equality in school buildings. Willing to be free and equal, he first struck the blow himself, and by a powerful argument, and persistency of purpose on the part of Mr. Wormley, we have this beautiful school building, a grace in the city of Washington and a fit tribute to him whose name it bears.

This building contains eight recitation oms, large and commodious in size. One large room is set apart as a grammar school in which advanced pupils from the lower grades can be prepared, either for college or any vocation in business life. There is also a spacious room with splendid decorations and commodious seats for congregating teachers and pupils, as well as for public speaking on certain occasions; and if the reader had been half as fortunate as the writer to have viewed this building from the writer to have viewed this building from the sation easy and intellectual. Educated at inside, he would have been struck with its some of the best of our Philadelphia schools joiced in its purpose. The basement is in-tended as play ground for the pupils, and we have only to regret that there is a plan of separating the sexes during play hours, or at any time. It is wrong to presuppose harm Teach children to understand that they are responsible to themselves first, and then to their fellows for every act of omission or com nission relating to their moral conduct. Grow them side by side, learn them to feel each other's woes and enjoy pleasures in

In front of this building is a magnificent tower in which are set a clock and school bell. The site is one of the most pleasant and best suited for a school, and let the blame or credit rest on the shoulders of Messrs. Wormley and Syphax. The latter is inevitable. This building overlooks the greater part of the city; and from its tower may be seen the spotless dome of the capitol, upon whose top stands the image of the Goddess of Liberty, a fit ensign of the na-

ion's theory.

Mr. Wormley, full of ideas, replete with dvancement and improvement, believed that a school house should not only be a place for children to enter, in which pure air circulates, so conducive to good health, and proper apparatus is furnished equal with other schools of the fair sex, but also that a school house should inspire its inmates with laudable pride. Teaching the scholar by its condition, to be ashamed to enter its doors with dirty hands or soiled garments. Silently teaching equality to the scholar, by placing like facilities, privileges, and conveniences in his course of education with others of a fairer bue. Thus growing our little ones strong in the knowledge of equality in manhood, and not dwarfed in self-respect. That the teachers may also feel stimulated to make their scholars tally in intelligence and learning with the grandeur of the building which they occupy. There is no doubt a child prides himself on his school

"We hasten to make reparation in reference to the just demand of M. Melvil-Bloncourt. We regret exceedingly that the information which has occasioned it should have slipped into our columns in spite of the rigorous control that we ordinarily exercise over our items of news, and the form in which they are presented. But we should be still more vexed at this inadvertence if it did not furnish us the opportunity of expressing to our honorable correspondent the sentiments of lively sympathy that we feel for our fellow-countrymen of Guadalupe, so dear to the mother councils."

You may imagine that Mr. Bloncourt did not allow the writer of the above to wait long for a reply. Being of too ardent a nature to brook any such attacks, he immediately

But we cannot close without a word of him whose life has been a struggle on the part of liberty and equality for an oppressed people. Another word has been added to the vccabulary of words by the life of this great man. Sumner means justice and equality to all men, a man of stupendous loftiness of mind, a man above all influence of fortune, in uncommon times he has become an uncommon man, with a heart susceptible of friendship and sensitive to the finest touches of humanity. Don Carlos. [From the Sunday Morning Chronicle. Anecdotes of Public Men. By Col. J. W. Forney.

More than fifty colored delegates in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872! Shades of John C. Calhoun, Barnwell, Rhett, Dixon H. Lewis, John Slidell, and W. L. Yancey, is this to be permitted? Little did the lords of slavery wenty years ago think that such an offense could ever be dared. When I recall Dawson, of Louisiana, with his curls, and jewels, and gold-headed cane; Ashe, of North Carolina, with his jolly yet imperious style; John S. Barbour, of Virginia, with his plantation manners; Governor Manning, of South Caro-lina, as handsome as Mrs. Stowe's best pic-ture of the old Southern school in "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Pierre Soule, with his handmen with the chief slaveholders, knowing them as I knew them, you would soon realize that John M. Langston, professor of the Law Department of the Howard University, is as horough a lawyer as Pierre Soule in his best lays; that Robert Brown Elliott is a better days; that hovert Brown Elliott is a better scholar and speaker than Laurence M. Keitt, who having helped to create the rebellion, died in fighting for it; and that Benjamin Sterling Turner, of Selma, Alabama, a selfducated slave, and now a freedman in Conress, is as practical a business man as John 'orsyth or George S. Houston. Frederick Douglass was famous as an orator

Captivating, persuasive, and often profound ne wields an increasing influence in both he wields an increasing influence in both races.

But among the colored delegates in the Republican National Convention none will attract more attention than Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia. I hope some day to relate the romance of his life. Born in Columbia, South Carolina, he left it fifty-three years ago, when he was about seven years old. A few weeks since he returned to his native city, and was eagerly welcomed by his own people, and by many of the old citizens, who favorably remembered his father and mother and had watched his own career with friendly eyes. The changes wrought in this more than half a century were more than revolutionary. The stone rejected by the builders had become the head of the column. The magnates had the head of the column. The magnates had disappeared, and those who made them so had taken their places. It was a bewilder-ing dream; yet the retributive fact stood

pefore the war. With the fall of slavery towever, he rose to the highest position. His loquence is formed on the best models.

The descendants of Calhoun, Rhett, M'-Queen, Hayne, and Brooks no longer ruled like their fathers. New influences and new ideas prevailed. Mr. Purvis stood among his kindred like another Rip Van Winkle, with the difference that he was not forgotten; and as he walked the streets of Columbia and received the continuous his fixed in Chelester. the difference that he was not forgotten; and as he walked the streets of Columbia and received the ovation of his friends in Charleston he saw and felt that, although slavery was dead and the old slave-lords deposed, the sun shone, the grass grew, the flowers bloomed, the birds caroled, and the waters run, as when the magnates lived on the labor of others as good as themselves, and often died confessing that their bad work must come to a bitter end. bitter end.

Robert Purvis is one of the best proofs of the influence of education, travel, good asso ciations, and natural self-respect. Few would distinguish him to be what he often proudly calls himself, "a negro," His complexion is not darker than that of Soule or Manning. His manners are quiet and courtly. His general knowledge is large, and his conver-sation easy and intellectual. Educated at reputable man or woman of color, and when colored votes were thrown at all the eleccoincided voices were thrown at all the elec-tions, he has reached sixty, universally esteemed. His family is among the most refined in the aristocratic country neighbor-hood where he lives, and he commands re-spect of others by the courage with which he and his children respect themselves. Yet while he walks erect in all circles, and yields to none in the graces of manhood, and in the to none in the graces of manhood, and in the observances of what we call society, he is the ardent friend of his people, determined that they shall eventually secure all their civil, as they have now their political, rights. No more useful or influential man will sit among the delegates to the Philadelphia Na-tional Convention, Wednesday, the 5th of

As these colored colleagues of Robert Pur-As these colored colleagues of Robert Purvis from the South gather around their friend and teacher, how many a story they could relate of their individual lives! Each had his romance of hard reality. Their struggles as slaves—their experience as freedmen—their "hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field"—their restoration to family and friends—the fate of their old "masters"—what material for the noct, the novelist, the what material for the poet, the novelist, the historian, and the philanthropist!

# A Candid Opinion.

We like General Grant; but we care far more for Republican ascendency than for any man's personal fortunes. It is in our view of great importance that the opposition shall be kept out of power, while it is of comparatively small moment that A or B should tenant the White House. For a Democratic national triumph means a restoration to power of those who descrted their scats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President to plunge the country into the Red Sea of secession and rebellion. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul, of the present Democratic party is the rebel element of the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel at the core to-day, hardly able to reconcile the defeats of Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Hood, and Price, and the consequent downfall of its belease for We like General Grant; but we care far hardly able to reconcile the defeats of Lee, Johnston, Bragg, Hood, and Price, and the consequent downfall of its beloved Con-federacy, with its traditional faith in Divine Providence. It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 as a virtual re-

"Poor Carl Schurz."

We were present at the Cincinnati Convention throughout its proceedings, and witnessed the cruel treatment of Carl Schurz by the friends of Mr. Greeley, who seemed dethe friends of Mr. Greecy, who seemed de-termined from the moment of his arrival to humble and humliate him. When he made his appearance upon the stage they joined in cheer upon eheer, and nearly turned the poor man's head with the idea that the con-vention was no convention without Coal poor man's nead wint the field that the convention was no convention without Carl Schurz, greeting him as the grand leader of the movement, whose will would be law to all his humble followers. He was called upon to speak, but declined, with a few words of thanks, telling them that he had "something to say " but that the prepare time had or thanks, telling them that he had "some-thing to say," but that the proper time had not yet arrived for saying it. That cunning fox, Alexander McClure, whose whole life has been devoted to the business of packing, running, working, and manacuvering political conventions, at once saw in Mr. Schurz the most dangerous opponent he had to contend with. It was known that he had come in the interest of Mr. Trumbull, and that the "something he had to say" was a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of that gentle-man's claims to the nomination of the con-vention. Knowing the aspiring vanity and ambition of the man, McClure immediately amonon of the man, accure immediately passed around word to the various delegates that to Mr. Schurz ought to be tendered the distinguished honor of presiding over a convention that owed its existence mainly to his eloquence and patriotic devotion to the great reform movement. It was tendered to him and he invecently at was tweether. and he innocently accepted it, and was thus Tom's Cabin; "Pierre Soule, with fits handsome, haughty face, true types and apostles of the peculiar institution, I wonder how they would feel to see the South represented in a National Convention by their former slaves. A little more than ten years have sufficed to disprove all the predictions against the colored race, but in nothing so much as in the innecently accepted it, and was thus some, haughty face, true types and apostles is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional control of the convention. This is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional control of the convention. This is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional control of the convention. This is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional control of the convention. This is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional control of the peculiar institution, I wonder how they would feel to see the South represented in a National Convention, I wonder how they would feel to see the South represented in a National Convention, I wonder how they would feel to see the South represented in a National Convention. This is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional control of the convention. This is an old trick, known to every ward and local politician in the country as an expeditional convention. ored race, but in nothing so much as in the intelligence of their representative leaders, and in their own general improvement. If his hands virtually tied and his influence stood before the delegates in the worst pos-sible light that his opponents could desire. He entered the convention like a conquering hero, with the band playing "Hail to the Chief," and he heft it creatallen, bewildered, humbled, dispirited, and almost heart-broken. humbled, dispirited, and almost heart-broken. As he passed to his carriage on the eve of the adjournment he appeared like a sick man just about to take his first airing, and had to be assisted to enter it. He had truly fallen into the hands of the Philistines, and had seen all his bright hopes vanish into thin air under the skillful manipulation of the McClure's, Wentworth's, Cochrane's, and other distinguished ring-masters. To humble Schurz distinguished ring-masters. To humble Schurz appeared to be one of the main objects of their going to Cincinnati, and to the last moment they showed no remorse or sympathy for his sufferings. The most inveterate advocates of General Grant could not have evinced so much cruelty and vindictiveness. Just at the close of the convention they tried to compel him to make a speech indorsing Greeley and Brown, and to the last moment of his official existence persecuted him with renewed vigor. In almost a fainting condition, from disgust and disappointment, he uttered a few words, non-committal as to himself, and hastily adjourned the Convenlistinguished ring-masters. To humble Schurz imself, and hastily adjourned the Conven

tion sine die. The Convention had scarcely adjourned before the German editors in attendance, perfore the German editors in attendance, representing thirty of the leading papers of the country, held an indignation meeting, manimously repudiating the nomination, and dubbed Mr. Greeley as "der grossmutter"—the grandmother. They could afford to be independent and say what they felt and thought, but Mr. Schurz had cut himself off from all connection with the Bemphlican from all connection with the Republican party, and was left with no option except to submit, or go over to the Democratic party and fight for a new nomination. He had no-where else to go to, and as his cunning mas-

# Mixed Schools in Newark, N. J.-How they Work.

A short time since the Republican announced Evening Courier sums up the result thus far as

More than two months have elapsed since the Board of Education decided that the col-ored children of the city may take their seats in any of our public schools, and it is now time, perhaps, to inquire to what extent they have availed themselves of the right thus ac

knowledged.

It will be remembered that it was fre-It will be remembered that it was frequently stated during the many months in which the Commissioners had under consideration the perplexed question of opening the doors of the schools to blacks and whites alike, that the colored citizens, as a class, desired separate schools for their children. That this is true, it is even now impossible to definitely decide, but certain it is that as yet no very general influx of colored children into the schools has taken place. In the Thirteenth ward, where, as Commissioner Jenkinson said, there are three hundred children of this class of the school age, there are not helf this class of the school age, there are not half a dozen in the school, while in the Spruce street school, in the same section of the city, there are found only about the same number. In the Ninth ward school there are about a dozen, and in the Tenth ward perhaps four-teen, but in no other are there to be seen as

teen, but in no other are there to be seen as many as six colored faces. Besides the schools named, only the Second ward, Third ward, and West Newark have any.

In all there are about forty colored children in the so-called white schools. There is little reason to doubt, however, that as the novelty of the thing wears off, and colored parents thing wears off, and colored parents of the thing wears off, and colored parents see that their children can sit upon the same school bench with the paler youths of the city, without being subjected to rude treatment, they will grasp at the advantages offered. Thus far the deportment of the white toward the colored children has been excellent. There is certainly no good reason why it should be otherwise, for the latter have in all instances conducted themselves admirably and won the respect of all with whom they are associated. In the matter of intelligence and aptitude they compare favorably with and aptitude they compare favorably with the whites, although they are not quite as far advanced in their studies, a fact wholly attributable to their previous lack of oppor-tunities.

tunities. The proposed stampede of indignant white The proposed stampede of indignant white children has not taken place. True, two families in the aristocratic Ninth ward withdrew their sons and daughters from the school, and one gentleman in the Third ward has done likewise. Possibly two or three other parents in the city should be numbered in the same category. But the decrease is not perceptible. No great excitement exists or has existed.

## [From the Christian Union.] The History of the "Planter."

[We do not know that the following story of the war has been so fully told in print; and we know that the facts as here given are and we know that the facts as here given are from unquestionable authority.]

About three o'clock in the morning of a May day in 1862, a steamer alongside of Southern Wharf in Charleston began to get up steam. A sentinel pacing his lonely beat had his attention aroused by the circumstance, strange at such an hour. He left his path, crossed the wharf and a steamer

next it, and was about to go aboard a second

steamer, made fast alongside the first, and on which he had noticed the unseasonable stir, when he heard some one moving about in her engineer's room and apparently com-muning with himself. Stopping to listen, he made out that the engineer's assistant, a colored man, was grunting and growling away to himself because "de cap'fn" had caused him to be routed from his comfortable bunk to go to work at this early hour. Satisfied that all was right, the sentinel returned to his beat and resumed his monotonous tramp. The steamer was the Planter, and the senti-nel was a Confederate soldier. His superiors had recently determined on the evac the stone fortifications, and the work of disthe stone fortifications, and the work of dis-mounting the real guns, and substituting wooden ones, to deceive the Yankees, had been successfully going on. The Planter had been employed in transporting the dis-mounted guns down to Morris Island, and at this time had on board a valuable seven-inch rifle cannon, and several smaller guns. Her hands were colored men. They had agreed among themselves that they would several among themselves that they would escape with the steamer to the Federal fleet outside, on the first opportunity that offered, or at least make the attempt and sink the Planter when the time did come, rather than turn back. Charleston harbor was bristling with fortifications, and a Confederate steamer fortifications, and a Confederate steamer constantly patrolled its entrance. To avoid encountering her, the men of the Planter had been on watch for a day when she should be off for repairs. A day had come on which she was to be laid up, and no boat was to take her place for twenty-four hours. The captain and engineer, who were white men, were in the habit of going ashore for the night, contrary to orders; and they had done so on this night, so that the Planter was in the charge of colored men. At three o'clock in the morning the engineer's colored o'clock in the morning the engineer's colored assistant began to get up steam. His grumbling when the sentinel from the wharf came around was a part of the plan, and this one of the many points at which failure would have thwarted the escape. The Planter lay with a steamer between her and the wharf, and another fastened to her on the outside. But about four o'clock, (daylight in May,) Robert Small, who was the captain's right-handed man, asked the men of the steamer outside to let him cast off. Knowing him to be for a time in charge of the Planter, they did so, and she slowly moved off, heading for Accommodation Wharf. This was the only one between Southern Wharf (which is the last one from East Bay street, in the di-rection of the Battery) and the Custom-house, where there was not property to be guarded, and consequently no sentinel. Here, by appointment, were the families of the crew, which were safely taken on board, and the Planter kept on, this time down the bay. She excited no special attention, having been over the same course we frequently of between over the same course so frequently of late as she passed to and from Morris Island. But now came a critical point. In passing Fort Sumter the captain always made a certain signal to a sentinel on the watch, failing to do which the boat would have received a speedy summons to heave to. He was also obliged to run quite close to the fort. As soon as the Planter now came on Robert Small put on the captain's coat and hat, which hung in their usual places, and signaled

which along in their usual pinces, and signaled to the sentinel as he had seen the captain do. The Planter passed on unmolested. Now she approached the point where are two channels, one leading back to Morris Island, which she had taken so often with her load of guns from Stono, the other straight out to the Yankee fleet. To diverge from the first and usual course and take the second was to be exposed to instant fire from the Confedera. exposed to instant are from the Comederates. The Planter, before moving at a moderate pace, now crowded on all steam. They stuffed the furnaces with pitch, tar, oil, they stuffed the furnaces with pitch tarmed a fire seven times heated. exposed to instant fire from the Confeder anything to make a fire seven times heated, and pushed her right for the fleet. Is she safe? There is but little danger from behind, for she is leaving all in her wake too rapidly, but how will the fleet receive her? There is a table-cloth in the mast-head for a flag of truce, but the wind is directly abaft, and the flag hangs motionless. To the captain of the nearest vessel she appears a craft right from Charleston, bearing down full tilt, and with no flag. He orders his guns to bear on her; the gunners stand ready, and at a word she will have a broadside. But no, the table-cleth is discerned, an experimental shot is will have a broadside. But no, the table-cloth is discerned, an experimental shot is fired across her bow, she slackens, stops, and the report soon spreads through the fleet that the Planter, manned by colored men alone, has escaped from Charleston, bringing news of the evacuation of the Stono fortifications; and bringing also several components. A short time since the Republican announced that in Newark the Board of Education had decided to admit colored children into the white schools. In view of the agitation of the mixed school question in this city, the result thus far of the experiment in Newark will interest all of our citizens concerned for the welfare of public schools. The Newark the news was brought. Acting on the information, first, of Robert Small and then the others, by an officer of the U. S. Coast Surinterest all of our citizens concerned for the welfare of public schools. The Newark the news was brought. Acting on the information thus obtained our forces were successive. mation thus obtained our forces were success

ful in capturing James Island, and, competent judges say, should have taken Charleston. That the Planter should have come through all the obstacles to be encountered, and reached through the fleet in safety is a mar vel. To have brought her triumphantly

and pluck.

"Honor the brave and bold,
Long shall the tale be told, Yea, when our babes are old, How they stsamed onward."

# A Chapter on Gold.

Baron Humboldt said that before Columbus struck the New World, (1492,) the amount of gold and silver dug annually amounted to only \$250,000; and that the gross amount of gold and silver in use in the world was \$175,good and short his see in the world was 21.5,000,000, about one-twelfth of our national
debt. How valuable was a dollar in those
days? Why, it would buy ten bushels of
wheat and pay for ten day's labor.
Well, the Spaniards overrun Mexico and
South America, and before 1562 one thousand
new mines were discovered in Europe and

new mines were discovered in Europe and Asia. In 1545 the annual yield of gold and silver had increased from \$250,000 to \$750,-000, and the silver in use then amounted to \$250,000,000.
In 1600 the stock on hand was estimated at

In 1700 it had reached \$1,385,000,000. In 1800 it had reached \$1,900,000,000. From 1810 to 1829 there was not much mining; a good deal of gold and silver were used in the arts, and, through "wear and tear" the world's stock of gold and silver de-

creased to \$1,565,000,000.

From 1800 to 1848, before California, the world's supply of gold and silver, through mines in Russia and North and South Amer-

mines in Russia and North and South America, increased to \$4,095,000,000.

In 1848 came California. Australia followed, and in 1853 the year's yield was \$193,900,000. Statistics show that the world's annual yield of gold and silver, since 1848, has been \$180,000,000; so that, in 1870, the amount of gold and silver in the world in money and the arts amounted to \$7,906,000,000.

Still the gold and silver is increasing. Nevada is opening up rich mines. Colorado richer, and one hundred mines are being worked in Utah alone.

There is also lead enough in Utah to supply the world, while California, Idaho, and

ply the world, while California, Idaho, and Montana are supplying gold in unusual quantities. The "Comstock Lode" supplies three tons of silver per week, the "Meadow Valley," at Phoche, three tons per week, (worth \$32,000 per ton.) and Mr. Webster says there are still 2,000 unworked copper, tin, bismuth, silver, and lead mines within 150 miles of Salt Lake City.

America alone yielded in gold and silver in 1870, \$100,000,000; and it was estimated that in 1871 the annual increase reached \$200,000,000.

.000,000.

—Wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in a room. Let the ventilation be good, and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than

## \$2.50 a year in advance. 5 Copies for \$10. Col. Mosby.

What the Ex-Guerrilla Chief Thinks of Mr. Greeley's Nomination

wranglings respecting the position of Col. John S. Mosby on the Presidential ques-tion to which Virginia and other Democratic tion to which virginia and other Democratic papers have engaged since his interview with Gen. Grant, will perhaps be quieted by the following explicit statement from him to a personal friend in Richmond: WARRENTON, May 13, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor inquiring my position in the Presidential contest. Of course, if a Democrat is nominated, I shall support his election with all my heart; but if it is reduced to a question of choice between Gen. Grant and Greeley, I shall support the former. My own views of policy were, after the failure of the Cincinnati Convention, to nominate a man acceptable to Democrats, that the South should hold from the contest and not commit itself to either until the Philadelphia Convention had nominated its candidate and declared a determinated its candidate and declared a determinated. nated its candidate and declared a platform of principles. For if the whole South were committed in advance against the election of Gen. Grant, what motives could he or his party have to try to conciliate us? Now, why should the South array itself on the side why should the South array usen on the side of Greeley, her unrepentant, life-long enemy, against Grant? I am no apologist for the oppression we have endured from the Federal Government; but will the partisans of Gree-ley point to one act that was odious to us e has not justified and approved? Nay more. The tyrannical acts of Congressional legislation were an expression of a Northern sentiment of hostility to the South for which Horace Greeley, more than any other man, is responsible. Gen. Grant has been the inment of executing many laws obnoxious to us, which were enacted under the pressure of a public opinion, created by Greeley, to us, which were enacted under the pressure of a public opinion, created by Greeley, which no man could resist. The pen was mightier than the sword. Now, what is offered to the Southern people by the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention as consider-ation for their votes? Annesty—which simply means the relief of a few thousand men from the disability imposed by the four-teenth amendment. But the President has no control over this -it requires a two-thirds vote of Congress to effect it. If the Southern vote is to be bartered for such a paltry convote is to be bartered for such a paltry consideration as this, why not bargain directly with those who have the ability to pay what they promise? Does any man doubt that the party in power would gladly grant universal annesty to secure the electoral vote of Virginia along? If so bear in toral vote of Virginia alone? If so, how is there less of dishonor in a coalition with Greeley on such condition as this than with the party who can give you now all you ask? The only difference that I can see is that in the one case you bargain with a set of political bankrupts and adventurers whose pledges will be redeemed about as soon as the Confederate debt—and therefore they will be profuse in promises; in the other you may at least expect to receive the small pittance required. Tell me one single reason why a Southern man should prefer Greeley to Grant. They say that Greeley is honest—then so with the received. then so much the worse if he is honestly opposed to all I hold dear. They say he has abused carpet-baggers—which, by the bye are only the natural product of institutions which he planted among us; but as he is in-dubted to this class (who assumed at Cincin-nati to represent the South) for his nomina-tion, surely honest Horace won't, if elected. go back on his friends. They say, too, that he is the friend of amnesty, and yet he advocated the impeachment of Johnson for pardoning rebels. On his recent electioneering tour tarough the South, when he looked on the land where he "had made a solitude and called it peace," his heart was for a moment touched with a sentiment of nity for the touched with a sentiment of pity for the Southern people, as well as a desire for Southern votes, and he was tempted to say a few words for which he was swift to make atonement, when on his return to New York atonement, when on his return to New York he retailed to a gaping crowd of his admirers the fabulous stories of Ku-Klux horrors, and applauded the vigor of the Administration in suspending the habeas corpus in South Caro-lina and enforcing the Ku-Klux laws. The men who, as old Isaiah tells us, cooked their breakfast with one end of a stick of

their breakfast with one end of a stick of wood and made an image of the other, which they worshiped, were not more unreasoning idolators than those who are now prostrating themselves before Horace Greeley. In both cases the virtues of the idol exist only in the imagination o the worshipers. I don't choose to bow at such a shrine, and am not the magnation of the worshipers. I don't choose to bow at such a shrine, and am not led captive by such enchantments; and if we are compelled to go through the ceremony of choosing a master, to me there is less humiliation in accepting the soldier to whom Lee surrendered his sword than the fanatic whose teachings have been the little like of all

I am, very truly, yours, JOHN S. MOSBY. Capt. A. G. Babcock. -The amnesty bill, which has just becom

—The amnesty bill, which has just become a law, relieves the political disabilities of upwards of one hundred an fifty thousand persons. Among the more well known connected with the late Confederacy, who are by its terms now entitled to vote and hold office, are Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia; ex-Governors Letcher and Wise, of Virginia; Gen. Forrest, Benj. Hill, of Georgia; Gen. Wade Hampton, Wm. Herschel, of Virginia; Gen. Johnson, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, Hon. James A. Seddon, ex-Confederate Secretary of War, Hon. Allen T. Carpenter, of West Virginia; Col. G. A. Henry, of Tennessee; A. H. Gartland, of Tennessee; Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner and John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana; Chilton and John Perkins, Jr., of Louisiana; Chilton and Dargan, members of the rebel House; ex-Gov. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee; W. P. Gov. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee; W. P. Gentry, Bocock, Pryor, Leake, and Smith; Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Judge John A. Campbell, Generals Joe Johnston, Bragg, Cooper, Hardee, Beauregard, G. W. Smith, Wood, Custis Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Garry; also, Captains M. F. Maury, Semmes, and Brooke; ex-Secretaries Jacob Thompson, Graham of North Carolina, Conrad of Louisiana, and Minister, Everyth and Leakers, and Granam of North Carolina, Conrad of Louisi-ana; ex-Ministers Forsyth and Jackson, and Wm. Preston, of Kentucky. Those still under the ban number several hundred, among whom are: Jefferson Davis, ex-Senators Clay, R. W.

Jefferson Davis, ex-Senators Clay, R. W. Johnson, Yulee, Mallory, Toombs, Iverson, Benjamin, and Wigfall; Representatives Pugh, Curry, Scott, Crawford, Lamar, Vance, Miles, Bonham, McQueen, Reagan, De Jarnett, G. W. Jones, J. V. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. James Lyons, John Goode, Jr.; Hon. John B. Baldwin, Walter R. Staples, Fayette McMullin, and J. P. Holcome Lewis; E. Harnie, W. W. Crump, and Charles Bruce, of Virginia; C. G. Memminger and G. A. Trenholm, Secretaries of the Confederate Treasury Department; Thos. H. Watts, of reasury Department; Thos, H. Watts, of Alabama; George Davis, of North Carolina, Confederate States Attorney General, and others.

-Literary men are rapidly monopolizing the lyceum platform. On the list of the Boston Lyceum Bureau are the names of Bret Harte, George McDonald, Joaquin Mil-Bret Harte, George McDonald, Joaquin Miller, Colonel Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, "Carleton," "Josh Billings," "Nasby," Dr. Justin Felton, Dr. Gilbert Haven, Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten, Rev. Robert Collyer, George M. Baker, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Wm. L. Gage, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. John Lord, "Oliver Vistal Lang Burten Chee Support, Theo. Coptic," James Parton, Chas. Summer, Theodore Tilton," Elias Nason, "Mark Twain," Mrs. Virginia Vaughan, Chas. D. Warner, and E. H. Whipple—all authors of well known books

—Vanderbilt is now master of the streets of New York. His rapid transit bill having been signed, engineers have begun the survey of the new underground road to be built from the Battery to Harlem. Three thousand men have been engaged, who will break ground for the road at various points in a few days, and every effort is being made to have the work completed in two years.

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## NEWS CLIPPINGS.

A grocer is willing to admit that honest tea is the best policy, but when it comes to coffee, he doesn't believe in running the thing into the ground.

—Smoking is reported to be very much on the decline in England. In this country it very greatly increased during the war, and now prevails to a larger extent than ever be--The other day, an excited individual ac-

osted a street gamin with the question, "Say, bub, which is the quickest way for me to get to the railroad depot?" "Run!" was -A California obituary: "The deceased

was a talented man of a romantic nature. He placed the butt of his gun in the fire, he looked down the muzzle, and de parted hence spontaneously." -The figures in the absolutely latest style -The figures in the absolutely latest style of Dolly Varden are so delightfully large that it takes two young ladies to show one of them properly. They have to go arm in arm and keep step or else the effect is

-Greeley says he never will veto any bill passed by Congress. Of course he won't. After November he will awake to the blissful realization that he will also never have ful realization that he will also never the pleasure of signing any bill pas

-The Tribune has made the astounding —The Tribune has made the astounding discovery that New York milkmen adulterate their 74,800 daily gallons of milk with about 9,000 gallons of water. Its next piece of strictly original information will be that Columbus discovered America.

-Mr. Tetsnoske Tomita, recently ap--Mr. Tetsnoske Tollin, recently ap-pointed Japanese consular agent at New York, is a young man of twenty-five, who has completed a thorough business education at Newark, New Jersey, during the last four years. He is a man of superior ability. An Irishman went into a Chicago store,

and says he, "Faith, an' did you put in the papers you wanted a man?" "Yes," said the storekeeper, "and I distinctly stated all applications must be made by mail." "An' faith, an' it's meself that's a male, sure," says Pat, and he was hired. -The Boston Journal decides that Horace

—The Boston Journal decides that Horace Greeley's venerable uncle, who has just died in New Hampshire, was a man of sound judgment and wise foresight, as one of his last remarks was: "Horace will never be President of these United States! He is not the man; I know him! He is not the man!"

eum at Boston is about \$30,000. The loss or lumber is little less than \$5,000, that on the time of men employed in putting up the tower \$8,000, and in building the trusses, of which nine now remain, \$3,000. Taking apart truss-es will cost \$3,000, and the loss by the de-preciation of the lumber in them \$4,000 more. -The New York Nation says that all those

The New York Mados says that all those who called the Cincinnati Convention "acknowledged privately that it was a failure; some of them admit it openly. Those who are supporting Mr. Greeley are doing so simply by way of making the best of a bad job. Not one of them considers him a desirable candidate, or looks forward to his election. candidate, or looks forward to his election without grave apprehensions.' -As soon as Horace is inaugurated he pro

—As soon as Horace is inaugurated he proposes to enforce his new plan for paying off the public dobt. Every office-holder will be required to own a patch of ground, and devote so much time each year to the raising of a crop of cabbages, the proceeds of which are to constitute an "Agricultural Redemption Fund," whereby he promises to wipe out the debt before the close of his administration.

-The Secretary of the Treasury, whose head - The secretary of the Treasury, whose head is confessedly about as clear and as calm as any in the political field, is said by the Washington correspondent of Mr. Greeley's own paper to express the deliberate opinion that, if the Presidential contest is between Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley, the former will re-ceive the largest relative vote given to any Presidential candidate since James Monroe He thinks that more Democrats will vote for

—A. H. Stephens "goes for" Greeley in a way not acceptable to the sage's friends. He says "it is true that Mr. Greeley did a most magnanimous act in standing bail for Mr. Davis; but in this he acted a part no more magnanimous than General Grant did when he notified to Mr. Stanton that he would resign his commission in the army if would resign his commission in the army it General Lee should be arrested in violation of the parole given him on the memorable whose teachings have been "the Iliad of all surrender at Appomattox Court House

-Liberalism, before the Cincinnati Convention met, had not secured any foothold in Massachusetts, and even the Springfield Republican admits that at present the Gree-Republican admits that at present the Gree-ley Republicans in Massachusetts "are both lonely and lonesome." It is rather a cold and backward spring for that kind of politi-cians in New England. Occasionally a white hat is worn, but with the distinct understanding that it is subject to the approval of the Democratic National Convention at Balti-

-The Gloucester (Mass.) mackerel fleet this season will carry more than two hundred seines, worth, with the seine-boats to carry them, nearly \$250,000. These nets, if placed in a continuous line, would stretch from Cape Cod to Cape Ann, with a depth of twenty-five fathoms; and if spread out they would cover a farm of eight hundred acres. A firstclass mackerel seine, one thousand meshes deep and equal to two thousand cords, will in diameter.

-"Olivia's" obituary-biography of Mrs. —"Olivia's" obituary-biography of Mrs. Josephine Sophie Griffing, the self-sacrificing friend of the freed people who came into Washington after emancipation and succeeding the close of the rebellion, is the best of her recent letters. Mrs. Griffing was a character which, in almost any other country, would have been classed among the saints. She lived in the midst of temptations, trials, and revolutions, and she died pure and poor. All that is written of her by her friend we know to be true. We saw her frequently during and after the war, and can testify to her courage and her integrity. She is dead, but she nevertheless deserves to be remembered for what she did in life.—Press. bered for what she did in life.—Press.

-Gen. Franz Sigel, the strongest German in New York State, and elected New York in New York State, and elected New York city Registrar last year by an enormous majority, comes out squarely against the Schurz-Greeley fraud; so Schurz's paper attacks him. Says the New York Times:

Gen. Sigel, who, during that eventful period in the history of Germany played a by far more conspicuous and creditable part than Hecker or Carl Schurz. Hecker's rising in 1848 was a most ill-advised and almost ridiculous affair.

a most ill-advised and almost ridiculous affiair a most ill-advised and almost reaccious a mark.

It was put down by a very small body of
troops almost without bloodshed. Schuzz
never participated in any battle between the
revolutionary forces and the Government
troops, and was, in fact, never heard of until
late in the autumn of 1850, when he was one
of those who delivered Prof. Gottifried Kinkel
from the Prussian State Prison at Spandow.

Carl Schuzz has all along allowed the credit Carl Schurz has all along allowed the credit of that achievement to be given exclusively to himself, and yet its success was no less due to the fearless devotion of the patriots who to the fearless devotion of the patriots who risked everything in helping him and Kinkel to escape to England, and who remained in Germany to brave the wrath of the King of Prussia. Gen. Franz Sigel commanded a revolutionary army of nineteen thousand men with signal ability. He fought several bloody engagements with the superbly disciplined and armed Prussian army, and, when the strength of the latter finally became so overwhelming that the prospects of the revolution became hopeless, he conducted the difficult retreat of the insurgent forces so skillfully and successfully that the best military critics of Prussia warmly praised him for it.